Data Sharing & Mapping Task Force
Commission on Improving the Status of Children in Indiana
September 8, 2014
Meeting Minutes

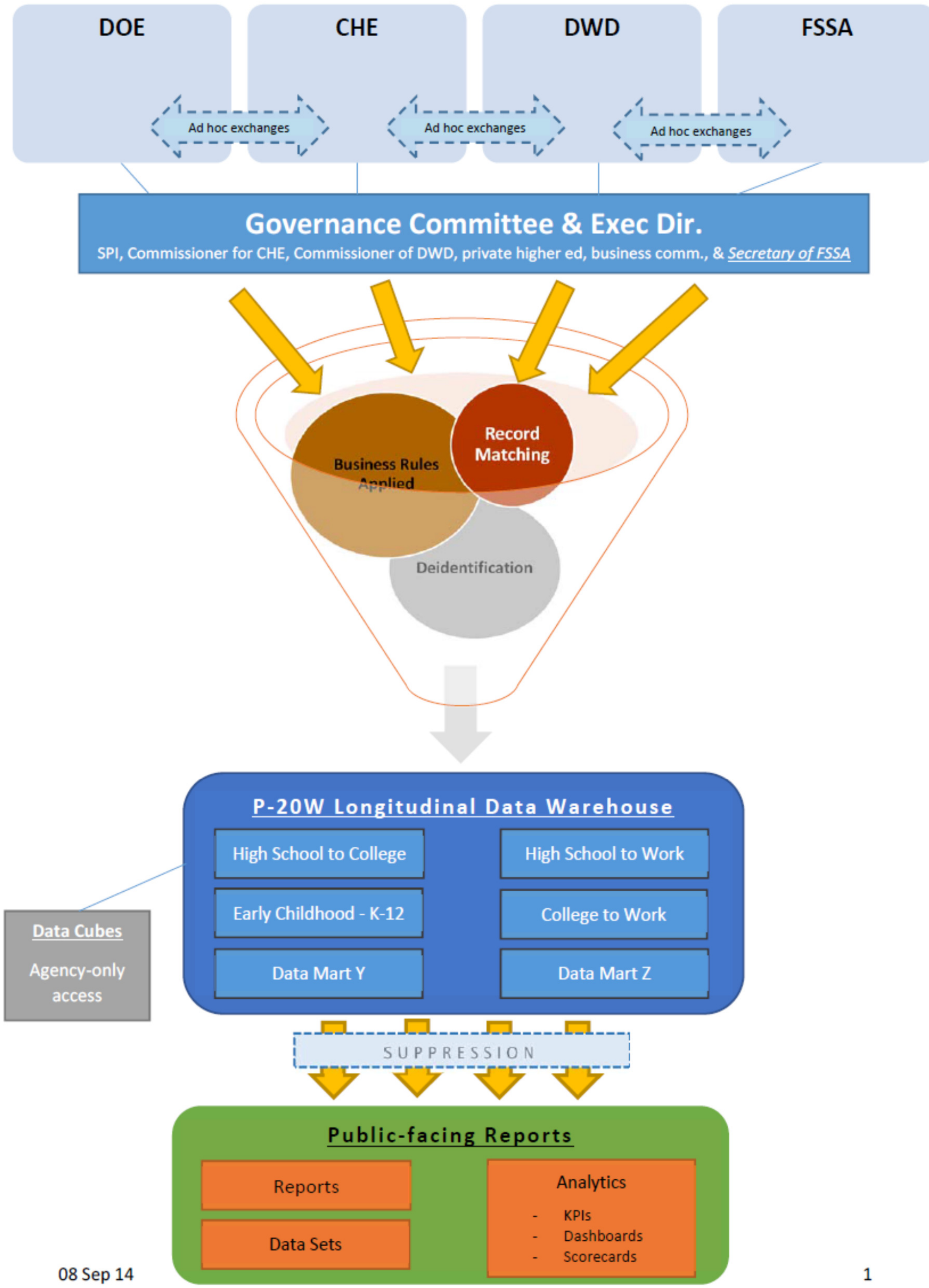
1. The Task Force met on Monday, September 8, 2014, from 3:00 p.m. to 5:10 p.m. in the JTAC Training Room, 30 South Meridian Street, 5th floor.
    a. The following members were present: Lilia Judson of the Division of State Court Administration (STAD), (Co-Chair); Julie Whitman of the Indiana Youth Institute (IYI), (Co-Chair); Doris Tolliver and Cynthia Smith, Department of Child Services (DCS); Mary DePrez, Judicial Technology & Automation Committee (JTAC); Chris Waldron, Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH); Barbara Moser, NAMI (*ex officio*); and, Tom Bodin and Lynne Hammer, Indiana Attorney General's office (IAG). Additionally, Donna Bauer, Student Employee, STAD, was in attendance. We welcomed one guest, Shane Hatchett, Research & Technology, Center for Education & Career Innovation (CECI).
    b. Joining us by teleconference were: Delia Armendariz, Casey Family Programs, and Montrial Harrell, Indiana Office of Technology (IOT).
    c. Not present: Joshua Ross and Mary Allen, Criminal Justice Institute (CJI); Tony Barker and Paul Baltzell, IOT; Jeff Tucker, DCS; Kevin Moore, Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHA); Sarah Schelle, Department of Correction (DOC); Joshua Towns, Department of Education (DOE); and Ann Hartman, Connect2Help/211.
    d. The meeting was staffed by Ruth Reichard, STAD staff attorney.

2. The Chairs welcomed those in attendance.

3. **Approval of minutes:** the members reviewed the minutes of the July 25, 2014 meeting and approved those minutes by consensus.

4. **Substance Abuse & Child Safety Task Force Questions & Answers:** all of the questions have been answered. Julie thanked everybody for their help with this project.

5. **Working with INK:** Shane Hatchett, Director of Research and Technology for the Center for Education and Career Innovation (CECI), presented a slide show about the Indiana Network of Knowledge, or INK. Anyone wishing to have a copy of Shane's slides should email Ruth. Shane's talk focused on giving us the history of INK, so that we could decide whether it makes sense for other agencies to get involved with this project. Shane distributed a handout; that graphic appears below on page 2. These minutes continue on page 3.


DOE
CHE
DWD
FSSA
Ad hoc exchanges
Ad hoc exchanges
Ad hoc exchanges
Governance Committee & Exec Dir.
SPI, Commissioner for CHE, Commissioner of DWD, private higher ed, business comm., & Secretary of FSSA
Business Rules Applied
Record Matching
Deidentification
P-20W Longitudinal Data Warehouse
High School to College
High School to Work
Early Childhood - K-12
College to Work
Data Mart Y
Data Mart Z
Data Cubes
Agency-only access
SUPPRESSION
Public-facing Reports
Reports
Data Sets
Analytics
- KPIs
- Dashboards
- Scorecards
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<u>Working with INK, *cont'd.*:</u>
Shane said that the purpose of CECI is to tear down the silos that exist between partner agencies (and their data). INK is one of their newer boards; it is a legislative creation. The enabling statute for INK is at Ind. Code 22-4.5-10-1 *et seq*. Essentially, INK replaces IWIS, the Indiana Workforce Intelligence System. INK is comprised of the IBRC (Indiana Business Research Center), the DWD (Department of Workforce Development), the CHS (Commission on Higher Education), and the DOE (Department of Education). The goal of INK is to be truly longitudinal, spanning from pre-K through post-secondary education; with the recent addition of pre-K data, they are one step closer to reaching that goal.

Compared to other states, IWIS has done very well in terms of data quality. INK has a governance committee consisting of CHE, DOE, DWD, representatives from private higher education, the business community, and an executive director (to be hired imminently). The Governor added FSSA to this body in July. The executive director is a new position, and will help ensure that someone focuses solely on INK; they hope to have this person on board in October. They are also developing two RFPs: one for IT infrastructure, and one for a public portal. The latter project will be funded by a grant from USA Funds; the former is funded mostly by federal grants, such as from the U.S. Department of Education. The end goal, as the graphic portrays, is deidentified, matched data that will offer a "single version of the truth" with respect to citizens' trajectories from school to employment. The data will be scalable and flexible. Access to the data will be role-based in order to enable a wider audience to use the data.

Another goal involves automation: they want the data collection process to be as automated as possible. Shane described the vision for public access to, and uses for, the database. CECI is working with IOT on this endeavor. IWIS is now gone; its data are being stored in a warehouse until INK is up and running. In response to a question, Shane stated that personal identifying information (PII) will not be stored in any kind of linked fashion within INK, in order to provide maximum protection of individuals' privacy. In response to another question, Shane said that INK will probably use both custom and commercial software.

Shane gave us examples of questions that could be answered using INK's public portal: how does a person's college major affect his earnings one, five, and 10 years out? For the in-house uses (the "data cubes" section of the graphic), INK could perform such tasks as examining transfer rates between higher education institutions and how they affect time to completion, or earnings one, five, and 10 years out, or time at position, etc.

We then discussed practical questions related to whether our task force should recommend that the Commission partner with INK. We agreed it would be helpful to know, for example, the rates of graduation from high school or college completion for students in foster care. However, INK's enabling statute (Ind. Code 22-4.5-10-4 (b)) prohibits it from obtaining or storing the following student data: disciplinary records; juvenile delinquency records; criminal records; and, medical and health records. These are almost by definition the records we would normally associate with vulnerable youth as defined by the Children's Commission's enabling statute. It would be possible for the Commission's member agencies to take data from INK and link it with their own data, however. We agreed that we would like someone from the Attorney General's office to investigate the legislative history of this exclusion, and to advise our Task

Force on the parameters of these limits. Lynne volunteered to take responsibility for these tasks.

Shane commented that he read the Commission's Annual Report, and that INK could help with some of the Commission's legislatively assigned tasks (Ind. Code 2-5-36-9), especially:
"(1) Study and evaluate the following:

(I) Data from state agencies relevant to evaluating progress, targeting efforts, and demonstrating outcomes; and,

(3) Promote information sharing concerning vulnerable youth across the state."

In order for us to share data, INK's governance committee would have to agree, and the Governor would have final approval. Next steps could include: assessing the appetite for partnership within the Children's Commission; identifying the types of questions the Commission wants answers to; mapping the data to those questions and their sources; determining legal obstacles, if any; obtaining the votes of respective public bodies in favor of participation; and, obtaining the Governor's approval.

Lynne asked whether parents could ask for their children's individual data/records. Shane said they could not; a person cannot opt out of INK, and INK could not obtain such records because it deidentifies all of the data. Right now, only two people have unrestricted access to the records at the matching stage, and they sign a confidentiality agreement. Julie asked whether DCS is currently participating in INK; Doris said that DCS is in the process of crafting an MOU with DOE, so the data may enter INK via that route. They need to have more conversations.

We discussed whether the timing is right; should we recommend that the Commission jump on board now, or wait until INK is more established and its infrastructure is in place? "Participation" may not entail full membership due to the statutory exclusions; it might look more like an MOU, especially with youth who are DCS- and justice-involved. Doris observed that INK's focus is more economic in nature. The population with which we are concerned is much narrower, and these data might be useful to the Commission in devising programming for that population and in fostering collaboration.

We decided that we want to make the Executive Committee of the Commission aware of INK, but recommend that they not ask to formally join the governance committee at this time. Instead, the Executive Committee could appoint representatives to attend the governance committee meetings and gather information, report back, and explore the possibility of eventual collaboration.

6. **Update on Survey of Service Providers/Mapping:** Ruth introduced Donna Bauer, an advanced MSW student who has taken the place of the previous graduate students in contacting non-responding service providers so that we may finish our survey. Donna reported that there were 623 nonrespondents; she has contacted 300 of those—194 by phone, and 58 by email survey. Fourteen phone numbers are no longer in service, and five respondents are no longer working in this field; 29 do not provide services to children. We thanked Donna for her work.

7. **Update on PLA Request:** Tom has been working with Mike Minglin of the PLA to obtain a list of their licensees in psychology and health and behavioral sciences. He believes the list will

be close to 20,000 licensees and will include email addresses. Lilly will check her email for the information.

8. **<u>Maps</u>:** Chris presented a series of 13 maps he compiled using our survey results through the month of July. Anyone wishing to have a copy of Chris's maps (in snapshot form) should email Ruth. At the outset, Chris said it would be helpful to know, what is our goal? Do we want to disseminate our findings, quantify them, or both? We need more of a context, such as matching the services on the map with the population for each county. Chris was able to show us maps that located the services by density, and also located the services in relation to census tract income information. Viewing the maps also encouraged us to question how we identify gaps: geographical disparities in the location of services? Lack of transportation? Whether the provider accepts Medicaid? We need to decide whether to present this information to the Commission, when to do it, and how to package it. We will need to include disclaimers, such as one reminding viewers that the service providers self-identified; in other words, we did not use objective or standard definitions for "crisis," "detox," etc. The providers described themselves with those terms. Finally, we returned to a conclusion we have reached before—we need to figure out where this database we are compiling will reside. Lilly and Julie (and Ruth) will meet with Ann Hartman and Lynn Engel of 211/Connect2Help in October about this question.

9. **<u>Next meeting</u>**: the Task Force's next meeting will be on ***Wednesday, November 5, 2014***, from 2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. at 30 South Meridian Street, 5th floor, in the JTAC Training Room. Once again, we will have a conference call set up so that task force members and personnel from Casey Family Programs can call into the meeting.